

1974 - 1975
PENNSYLVANIA
SHORTHORN
AND
POLLED SHORTHORN

DIRECTORY
&
HANDBOOK



Compliments of...

**PENNSYLVANIA SHORTHORN
AND POLLED SHORTHORN
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AMERICAN SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION

8288 Hascall

Omaha, Nebraska 68124

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**BE A BOOSTER OF SHORTHORNS
AND POLLED SHORTHORNS**

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\$10.00 PER YEAR

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"THE SHORTHORN WORLD"

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This directory and handbook has been prepared by the Pennsylvania Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn Breeders' Association to introduce our members to you who have an interest in raising Beef Cattle—the largest, and we feel most exciting segment of American agriculture. We hope you will find it of use no matter what aspect of cattle raising you pursue on your farm. And we also hope you will accept it as an invitation to visit the Breeders listed in this booklet.



MAP NO. 16

McELHANEY STOCK FARM POLLED SHORTHORNS

Herd Sires:

Tynywtra's Goliath 8th. x
Mandalong Super Flag (P)

R. C. McElhaney
Hookstown, Pa.

Box 460
15050

Tele: (412) 573-9043

MAP NO. 14

HIDDEN VALLEY FARMS

Benny & Francy Zeigler
Woodrow Street
RD 2 New Brighton, Pa.
15066
Phone (412) 452-9770
Beaver County

Cattle for sale by:
Australian Bulls:
Dandaloo Royal Duke (P)
Kelso Ignition (P)
Mandalong Super Flag (P)
Meriwong Smuggler (P)



DUNCANCROFT

Horned & Polled Shorthorns

Home of

SUPER C DUTCH X

BY THE 1972 UNDEFEATED
Stone Oak Leader (Dutch)

DUNCRAHILL HAPPY MAN

BY Denend Ragusa

ACADIA FILLET 47th

by Weston Trade Mark 3rd (Fillet)

Also breeding to WESTON TRADE
MARK 3rd (Fillet) and artificially to
KINNABER LEADER 9th (Big Gene).

Having over 100 head we can now offer
for sale a good choice of cows, cows with
calves, heifers and yearling bulls.

Jane and Gregg Kerr
R.D. 1

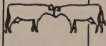

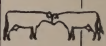
Saxonburg, Pa. 16056

Phone: (412) 352-2121

WHEN TO BREED

1. Cows well fed after calving will come in heat 35 to 50 days after calving.
2. It is very difficult, especially under range conditions, to set breeding dates ahead of those established in preceding years. A change in breeding dates can best be accomplished with the heifers. Yearling heifers should be bred when they weigh 650-700 pounds or 15 months of age (this depends greatly on the breed of heifer).
3. The "best timing" of actual breeding contributes greatly to the success of conception. The following "timing guide" identifies those critical time periods in a cow's heat cycle.

"TIMING GUIDE" FOR THE AVERAGE COW

NONE SETTLE	10 percent SETTLE	70 PERCENT SETTLE	10-15 percent SETTLE
TOO EARLY	EXCELLENT TIME TO BREED GOOD	GOOD	TOO LATE
<p>HOURS 0</p> 	<p>6 9 18</p> 	<p>24 28 Egg Released</p> 	
<p>BEFORE HEAT (6-10 Hours)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Smells other cows. 2. Attempts to ride other cows. 3. Vulva moist, red, slightly swollen. 4. Clear mucous discharge. 	<p>STANDING HEAT (18 Hours)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stands to be ridden, the only reliable symptom. 2. Other symptoms unreliable, often appear before heat or when cow not in heat. 3. Normal cycle varies from 18-26 days. 4. Best conception during 24 hours before egg released. 	<p>AFTER HEAT (10 Hours)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will not stand. 2. New calf forms when egg drops. 3. On natural or A.I. service semen alive only 24 hours in the cow. 	<p>LIFE OF EGG (6-10 Hours)</p> <p>For Good Heat Detection</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daily exercise for cows outside in winter. 2. Watch closely for signs of heat. 3. Record all calving heat and breeding dates.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT SHORTHORNS

AMERICAN SHORTHORN ASS'N
8288 HASCALL ST.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68124 / (402) 393-7200

HISTORY

Shorthorns are the world's first improved and oldest breed of beef cattle. They originated around 1600 in the Tees River Valley of Northern England and were the first improved breed imported into America coming to Virginia in 1783. At that time they were commonly known as Durhams.

The influence of these big cattle rapidly spread in America as the early settlers recognized their value for both meat and milk.

Polled Shorthorns were the first major breed to be developed in the U.S., originating in Minnesota in 1881.

The American Shorthorn Herd Book, the first to be published in this country, was started in 1846. The American Shorthorn Ass'n was organized in 1872 and the American Polled Shorthorn Society in 1889.

POLLED and HORNED

The Shorthorn breed contains both horned and polled (hornless) cattle. Those with horns are called Shorthorns. . . the polled division, Polled Shorthorns. Both branches of the breed record their cattle with the American Shorthorn Ass'n, Omaha, Nebraska.

A breeder can develop both branches of the breed at the cost of only one membership and one annual dues. This close Shorthorn-Polled Shorthorn relationship allows the breeder to use both branches of the breed in his herd improvement program and to expand his market by merchandising both horned and polled cattle.

ADAPTABILITY

Shorthorns are highly adaptable to all climatic conditions. They are the world's most numerous beef breed being developed profitably in Africa, Australia, South America and Europe. Shorthorn herds prosper in the northern regions of Canada, the high altitude of the Rocky Mountains, in New Mexico and in the gulf coast areas of the south.

CROSSBREEDING

Crossing ability is the Shorthorn's strongest claim to fame. No other breed can match the Shorthorn record of success in this category. Over 30 other recognized beef breeds owe part of their parentage to Shorthorns. This founding record is more than Angus and Herefords can boast on a combined basis. Shorthorn blood is contained in some of the largest beef breeds ...Charloais, Santa Gertrudis, Beefmaster, Maine Anjou, Murray Grey, Limousin, etc. Shorthorns "quality mark" their progeny while most other breeds merely "color mark" theirs. Commercial producers report up to 75 pounds additional weaning weight through the use of Shorthorn bulls. This crossbreeding advantage is even more pronounced when the milking advantage of Shorthorn and crossbred Shorthorn females come into use.

TEMPERAMENT

Shorthorns are world famous for their docile dispositions. They make excellent cattle for youngsters engaged in 4-H and FFA work.

MOTHERING ABILITY

Shorthorn cows make excellent mothers. Their superior milking ability results in healthy, husky calves that usually outweigh other calves of English background by 40 to 75 pounds at

weaning time. Shorthorns are easy calvers. The heifers usually reach estrus at any earlier age than other breeds and have size and frame to calve out easily at 20 to 22 months of age. Shorthorns are not bothered with prolapses, cancer eye, or sunburned and snowburned udders.

FERTILITY

Both Shorthorn bulls and females have excellent breeding records. In most experiments, where Shorthorn bulls are turned out with bulls of other breeds, Shorthorns settle more cows in a shorter period of time. At Ft. Robinson (Nebraska), crossbreeding experiments showed that Shorthorn cows and bulls were both superior performers.

LONGEVITY

Shorthorns are long lived. It is not unusual to find cows producing at 17 and 18 years of age. Bulls will continue active breeding careers as long as bulls of any other beef breed.

SIZE

Shorthorns compare more nearly with Herefords in regard to size. Bulls will weigh up to 2,400 lbs. at maturity. Females generally weigh around 1,200 lbs. in working condition but there are numerous females of the breed that weight in excess of 1,500 lbs. Shorthorns are famous for a wealth of early growth.

FEED EFFICIENCY

Feed efficiency is a trait that varies widely within each breed. Most production testing experiments indicate that generally Shorthorns will put on a pound of gain for every 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 pounds of feed.

FINISHING ABILITY

Another strongpoint of the breed. Feedlot operators testify that Shorthorns invariably go to market 30 to 45 days earlier than other breeds on the same ration. A mighty important item to feedlot profits. Gains of three pounds per day are common with Shorthorns and Shorthorn crossbreds.

GRADING ABILITY

Probably the most overlooked strength of Shorthorns. Shorthorns have the best record of any breed for grading low choice, or better, at slaughter weights. A study of steers and heifers exhibited at the Nebraska State Fair showed that 95 percent of the Shorthorns slaughtered graded low choice or better as compared with 82 percent for Angus, 63 percent for crossbreds and 48 percent for Herefords. At the 1972 Houston, Ft. Worth and San Antonio shows, Shorthorns again outranked all breeds by an appreciable margin in grading ability.

RUSTLING ABILITY

Shorthorns will hold their own with the best in this respect. Herds that number in the thousands of head graze their way to slaughter weights in the grass areas of Australia and South America. The late Alex Cross of Douglas, Wyo., reported that his Shorthorns "went up the mountain" with the best.

CARCASS QUALITY

A University of Minnesota feedlot and slaughter test showed that Shorthorn carcasses were worth as much as \$38.95 more than other English breeds. A Pennsylvania State University test ranked Shorthorn beef highest for "eatability". A Holdenville, Okla., test showed that Shorthorns had the highest average of lean meat per day of age of all breeds on test. Shorthorns not only rank highest for grade but are renowned for their marbling, tenderness and flavor.

PREMIUM PRICES

Shorthorn and Shorthorn crossbred calves are eagerly sought by feedlot operators because of their gaining and finishing ability. Consequently sell for a 1 to 2 cents per pound premium in auction sales throughout the nation.



MAP NO. 8

ARMSTRONG FARMS

R.D. 1

Saxonburg, Pa. 16056

(412) 352-2858

Breeders of Performance

Tested Shorthorns

featuring

Secret Defender Plus '71

by Defender Promise

and

Timberlee's Tradewind 22nd

by Weston Trade Mark 3rd

Fillet

John and Kathy Allen

MAP NO. 25.

TUSCARORA SHORTHORNS

Herd Sires:

Stone Hall Leader X by

Kodiak 3DX

Tuscarora Royal Duke X by

Dandaloo Royal Duke X

The Fogal Family

Jim - Eleanor - Jama

Neelyton, Pa. 17239

(814) 259-3343

A GUIDELINE FOR BEEF FEEDING PROGRAMS

BREED AND SEX	BEGINNING WTS. (lbs.)	GROWING PHASE		FINISHING PHASE		SHOW WT. SEPT. 1 (lbs.)
		NUMBER DAYS	DAILY GAIN (lbs.)	NUMBER DAYS	DAILY GAIN (lbs.)	
Shorthorn Steers	450-500	170-180	1.5	120-130	2.5	1020-1080
Shorthorn Crossbred Steers	450-500	160-170	1.6	130-140	2.8	1085-1150
Shorthorn Heifers	420-470	190-210	1.3	90-110	2.3	900-970
Shorthorn Crossbred Heifers	420-470	180-190	1.4	110-120	2.6	960-1020

*HOW TO USE THE ABOVE GUIDELINE**

1. Select the feeding program from the guide that corresponds to your project.
2. Note the number of days the feeding program indicates your calf is to be fed a finishing ration. This is important.
3. Look at a calendar and mark the date you intend to sell your calf or take it to the fair. Now count back on the calendar the number of days the guide tells

you to feed a finishing ration. Mark this date on the calendar. You should begin feeding your calf a finishing ration on this date.

4. The number of days the calf should be fed a growing ration depends when you get him. Feed your calf a growing ration from the time you get him until the day you mark on your calendar to switch to a finishing ration.
5. The feeding program you select will be for a calf with an average gaining ability. An adjustment in the feeding program will be necessary if your calf is below or above average for the breed.
6. To determine a calf's gaining ability, weigh it after it has been on a growing ration for two weeks and again about three months later. Compare the average daily gain during this period with the expected

daily gain during this period with the expected daily gain listed.

7. Adjust the feeding program in this manner:

(a) Lengthen the finishing phase ten (10) days for each one-tenth pound per day the calf falls below the average given in the guide.

(b) Shorten the finishing phase five (5) days for each one-tenth pound per day the calf gains above the average given in the guide.

8. Only two rations are necessary—one for the growing phase and another for the finishing phase. The differences in the feeding programs for calves of different breeds and sexes is not the kind of ration fed, but is the variation in the length of the two feeding phases.

SUGGESTED GROWING RATIONS

The following are a variety of suitable growing rations. Choose a ration which best fits your home situation:

Ration 1 . . .

Corn silage—free choice

40 percent protein supplement—
1½ pounds

Ration 2 . . .

Sorghum silage—free choice

40 percent protein supplement—
1½ pounds

Rolled corn or milo—2 pounds

Ration 3 . . .

Alfalfa silage—free choice

Rolled corn or milo—4 pounds

Ration 4 . . .

Alfalfa hay—free choice

Rolled corn or milo—4 pounds

Ration 5 . . .

Early cut prairie hay—free choice

40 percent protein supplement—
1½ pounds

Rolled corn or milo—4 pounds

Ration 6 . . .

Early cut brome grass hay—free choice

40 percent protein supplement—
1½ pounds

Rolled corn or milo—4 pounds

Each calf should receive supplemental Vitamin A while on a growing ration. It may be included in a protein supplement or mixed and fed with grain. A reminder—the calf should have access to salt, a mineral mixture and clean water at all times.

If the protein supplement being used contains less than 40 percent protein, substitute one of the following:

30 percent protein supplement—
two pounds per day

32 percent protein supplement
—two pounds per day

35 percent protein supplement—
1¾ pounds per day

*This material provided by Dave Williams, University of Nebraska Extension Service.

SUGGESTED FINISHING RATIONS

These rations may be fed as a complete ration for either hand-feeding or self-feeding. Additional roughage should not be fed except when starting the calf on feed or if you desire to reduce the rate of gain . . .

RATION No. 1	
*Corn	70.00%
Alfalfa (17% protein) .	5.00%
Soybean Oil Meal	7.00%
Molasses	3.00%
Cottonseed Hulls	14.00%
Minerals50%
Salt50%
Antibiotics (aureomycin 10 1 lb. per ton)	
**Stilbestrol (10 mg. per head per day)	

	100.00%

RATION No. 2

*Corn	42.00%
DeHy Alfalfa (17% protein)	
	7.00%
Soybean Oil Meal	6.00%
Silage	40.95%
Molasses	3.00%
Minerals30%
Salt50%
Antibiotics (1 lb. per ton)	.25%
**Stilbestrol (10 mg. per head per day)	

	100.00%

RATION No. 3

*Corn	76.00%
Alfalfa Hay (high quality)	
	20.50%
Molasses	3.00%
Salt50%
Antibiotics (aureomycin 10 1 lb. per ton)	
**Stilbestrol (10 mg. per head per day)	

	100.00%

- * All or any of the corn in these rations may be replaced by milo or barley.
- ** **IMPORTANT:** Stilbestrol may be omitted from the ration, and must be if the animals are kept for breeding purposes.
Also, Stilbestrol must be removed from the feed at least 48 hours before slaughter.
- *** One pound trace minerals should be added to one ton of complete feed for each of these rations.

To help you with your rations, the following are weights and measures for some common feeds:

	Pounds Per Level Gallon
Barley, rolled	4.4
Corn, shelled	6.8
Corn, ground	6.0
Corn-and-cob-meal	5.6
Cottonseed meal	6.0
Linseed meal	4.4
Oats, whole	4.0
Oats, rolled	2.8
Soybean meal	6.8
Wheat bran	2.0
Molasses, blackstrap	12.0

TRIANGLE FARMS

HERD SIRES

TIMBERLEES TRADEWIND 19th

BY

WESTON TRADE MARK 3rd

&

Goldies Prince

BY

Timberlees Rodney 153

Something for Sale at all times.

Mr. & Mrs. Harry Foulk

Mercer, Pa. RD 7

Phone: 662-2512

BLUSPRUCE FARM

Improvement through A.I.

Big Gene & Meriwong Smuggler

Bred to

Timberlee's Rodney Daughters

Leslie & Marcella Tice

RD 3 Box 898

Mansfield, Penna. 16933

Phone: (717) 549-4251

CATTLE TERMS YOU SHOULD KNOW

To do a good job of feeding your beef project you must be acquainted with feeds and feed terms.

GESTATION OR PREGNANCY PERIOD...

The time from when the cow or heifer is bred until she calves; average gestation period of beef cow is 283 days.

HEAT PERIOD...

The cow or heifer may show signs of heat for as long as 24-36 hours; however, the length she can be bred is around 12 hours.

HEAT PERIOD INTERVALS

Unless fertilization takes place, the cow or heifer will come back in heat in about three weeks or 21 days, average.

OUTCROSSING...

Mating of relatively unrelated animals within the same breed.

INBREEDING...

Mating of related animals

AGE TO BREED...

Heifers should be from 16 to 20 months of age. Heifers will start coming in heat at about six to seven months of age, so be careful to keep bulls away from the heifer until she is old enough to breed.

NUTRIENT...

A term used to refer to the chemical substances contained in feed that are needed for supporting animal life. The main nutrient groups are carbohydrates, fats, proteins, minerals and vitamins.

CARBOHYDRATES...

Compounds composed of three main elements—carbon, hydrogen, oxygen. They form the framework of plants and serve as fuel to maintain body temperature and to furnish energy for body processes. They are the chief source of nutrients for fattening animals.

FATS...

Also supplies energy and heat and builds fatty tissue. Fats are almost completely digestible.

PROTEINS...

They not only contain carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, but also nitrogen. Protein makes up most of the muscles, internal organs and such tissues as skin, hair and horn.

MINERALS...

Generally found in feeds in small amounts but are very important. Minerals make up the bone and have vital functions in the body's soft tissues.

CARBONACEOUS FEED...

One having a high percentage of carbohydrates and fat. Example: Grain sorghum and corn.

NITROGENOUS FEED...

One having a relatively high percentage of digestible protein. Example: Soybean meal, cottonseed meal.

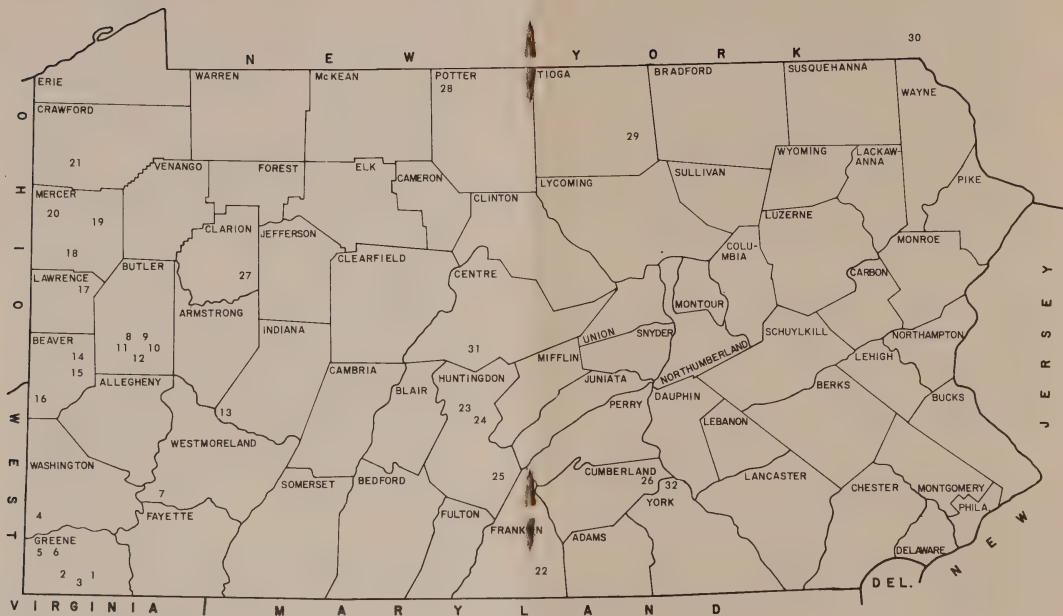
CONCENTRATES...

Refer to grain and protein supplements which are low in fiber and highly digestible.

ROUGHAGES...

Refers to hay, silage, straw and grass which are less digestible and contain more fibre.

Pennsylvania Shorthorn & Polled Shorthorn Breeders



ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

1. MOONEY ACRES

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mooney and Family
R. D. No. 3, Waynesburg 15370
3 miles S. E. of Waynesburg off Route 19
Phone: (412) 627-9814
Herd Sire: Woodside Napoleon by Acadia
Napoleon 231st.

2. LOCUST DALE FARMS

Charles J. Eisiminger and Sons
R. D. No. 3, Waynesburg 15370
4 miles S. of Waynesburg on Route 218
Phone: (412) 627-9656
Herd Sires: Holly Hill Consort 3DX by Timerlee's
Consort 16th X; Timerlee's Rodney 61st X by
Timerlee's Rodney 54th X.

3. WOODSIDE FARM

Bradley and Shirley Eisiminger
R. D. No. 3, Waynesburg 15370
6 miles S. on Route 19
Phone: (412) 627-7240

4. FRANK C. SPROWLS

R. D. No. 1 Claysville 15323
9 miles S. of Claysville and 3 miles N. of West
Finley
Herd Sire: Timberlee's Royal Rodney X by
Skirmish Hill's Rodney X

5. SHERRY CLUTTER

R. D. No. 1
Box 103
West Finley 15377

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

6. ROY M. CLOVIS

R. D. No. 1, West Finley 15377

Phone: (412) 428-3757

1 mile S. of Claysville, 1 mile N. of West Finley.

Herd Sires: Tynywtra's Goliath 48th by Sutherland Goliath; Kinnaber Leader 9th by TPS

Cornet Leader 21st X.

7. RINKHOFF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

Eddie Rinkhoff, Jr.

R. D. No. 2, Belle Vernon 15012

North 2 miles from Jct. of U. S. 70 on Route 51

Phone: (412) 929-4250 or 929-9527

8. ARMSTRONG FARMS

John and Kathy Allen

R. D. No. 1, Saxonburg 16056

2 miles S. of Saxonburg

Phone: (412) 352-2858 or 352-1565

Herd Sires: Secret Defender Plus 71 by Defender

Promise (Frank J. Haumont) Timberlee's

Tradewind 22nd by Weston Trade Mark 3rd

(Fillet)

9. DUNCANCROFT

Jane and Gregg Kerr

R. D. No. 1, Saxonburg 16056

3 miles S. of Saxonburg on Brewer Road

Phone: (412) 352-2121

Herd Sires: Duncrahill Happy Man, Super C

Dutch X and Acadia Fillet 47th

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

10. ROLLING R. RANCH
Earl J. Rightmyer
R. D. No. 2, Box 163, Mars 16046
2 miles W. of Rt. 8 and Mars Road
Phone: (412) 898-1749
Herd Sire: Zeigler's Target by Dandaloo Royal Duke
11. THE LORD'S FARM
Stewards—Ford and Nancy Knight
R. D. No. 1, Saxonburg, 16056
1 mile S. of Saxonburg, on Alwine Road
Phone (412) 352-3977
12. STONEHEATH
Russ and Mary Johnstone
R. D. No. 1, McKay Rd., Saxonburg 16056
5 miles S. of Saxonburg off Rt. 228
Phone: (412) 352-2383
Herd Sires: Stone Oak Leader, Super C Dutch
13. RUSTY HINGE FARM
Rudy and Robert O'Bradovich
R. D. No. 2, Saltsburg, 15681
Farm located on Route 286, near Slickville
Phone: (412) 468-5767
Herd Sire: Rae Mandate's King by Halcyon
Mandate Rar Adjustor by Big Gene, Armstrong
Immigrant by Kelso Ignition
14. HIDDEN VALLEY FARMS
Benny and Francy Zeigler
Woodrow St.
R. D. No. 2, New Brighton 15066
Phone: (412) 452-9770
Herd Sires: Dandaloo Royal Duke, Kelso
Ignition, Mandalong Super Flag; Meriwong
Smuggler, all Polled and from Australia.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

15. MEGSHIRE FARMS

Thomas Gibson

10713 Miller Road

Oakton, Virginia 22124

Phone: (703) 281-9188

(Most cattle at Hidden Valley, Fombell, Penna.)

Herd Sires: Dandaloo Royal Duke (P) by Highbank Matchless Duke; Four Dees Command 50th X by Collynie Command 50th X; Kinnaber Leader 9th X by TPS Coronet Leader 21st X.

16. McELHANEY STOCK FARM

R. C. McElhaney

Box 460, Hookstown 15050

Phone: (412) 573-9043

Herd Sires: Tynywtra's Goliath 8th X; Mandalong Super Flag (P)

17. MAPLEVIEW RANCH

The Richard C. Peoples Family

R. D. No. 2, Box 246 Volant 16156

Phone: (412) 533-2913

9 miles South of Mercer, 1-2 mile East of Highway 19 on Nelson Road.

Herd Sires: Fenland Silver Penna by Home Acres Penna; Maplevue Editor Rex by C S Modoc
Herdsman: Eric R. Peoples

18. TRIANGLE FARMS

Harry Foulk

R. D. No. 7, Mercer 16137

2 1-2 miles West of Mercer on Sky Line Drive

Phone: (412) 662-2512

Herd Sires: Timberlee's Tradewind 19th by Weston Trade Mark 3rd; Goldie's Prince by Timberlee's Rodney 153.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

19. S. R. HUNTER
R. D. 2, Stoneboro 16153
2 miles S. of Henderson, Intersection of Burdette
and Hunter Roads
Phone: (814) 786-7707
Herd Sire: S-Timberlee's Rodney 153X by
Skirmish Hills Rodney X Ziegler's Director by
Kelso Ignition (P)
20. WINDWOOD FARM
Paul Willaman
Route No. 1, Transfer 16154
4 miles SE. of Transfer, 2 miles E. of Highway 18
Phone: (412) 962-2998
Herd Sire: Home Acres Pennsylvania 4th X 3352-
995 Triangle Penn Big Boy X 3529-164
21. FENLAND FARM
Lloyd Hunter
R. D. No. 1, Adamsville 16110
1 miles W. of Adamsville
(Phone: (412) 932-5013
Herd Sires: Timberlee's T. C. Rodney 125 X by
Skirmish Hill's Rodney X; Timberlee's TC
Rodney 54th X by Timberlee's Rodney 34th X
22. C. RALPH STATLER
R. D. No. 6, Chambersburg 17201
Phone: (717) 375-2393
5 miles S. of Rt. 30 on Rt. 995
Herd Sire: Kinnaber Leader 9th X by TPS
Coronet Leader 21st X.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

23. **STONE HALL FARM**
 Philip and Dorothy Dunn
 R. D. No. 1, Box 168, Hartslog Valley, Huntingdon 16652
 Adjoining Lincoln Caverns on Old Route 22
 Phone: (814) 643-4750
 Herd Sire: Stone Hall Leader X by Kodiak 3D X

24. **WALTON SMITH**
 R. D. No. 1, Mt. Union

25. **TUSCARORA SHORTHORNS**
 James W. Fogal
 Neelyton 17239 *Box 14*
 10 miles N. of Fort Littleton and Willow Hill Exits of Penna. Turnpike, off Route 641
 Phone: (814) 259-3343 or 259-3423
 Herd Sires: Stone Hall Leader X by Kodiak 3D X
 Tuscarora Royal Duke X by Dandaloo Royal Duke X

26. **A. C. KUHN AND SON STABLES**
 A. C. and Ken Kuhn
 Rockledge Drive
 R. D. No. 7, Carlisle 17013
 Phones: (717) 243-4230 or 243-2933
 R. D. No. 4, 5 miles W. of Carlisle on Rt. 11
 Herd Sire: Tuscarora Royal Duke X by Dandaloo Royal Duke X

27. **STANLEY E. TREASTER**
 R. D. No. 1
 Spring Mills 16875

28. **WENDELL LONCOSKY**
 R. D. No. 1, Box 440 Port Allegheny 16743
 Herd Sires: Sangamon's Accountest X 3562-102 by Ball Dee Perfect Count; TPS Coronet Leader 21st X.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

29. BLUSPRUCE FARM
Leslie and Marcella Tice
Route No. 3, Mansfield 16933
6 miles E. of Mansfield
Phone: (717) 549-4251
Herd Sires: Big Gene X; Meriwong Smuggler (P)
30. FLORIBUNDY FARM
Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Braisland
Star Route, Sidney, N. Y. 13838
4 miles S. of Sidney on Hwy. 8, turn left 1-2 miles
on Bundy Hollow Road.
Phone: (607) 265-3389
Herd Sires: TPS Coronet Catalyst 22nd X by TPS
Coronet Catalyst X; TPS Coronet Leader 21st X
by (A.I.)
31. GERALD L. TRACY
R. D. Centre Hall 16828
32. WASEKA FARM
Martin L. Myers
300 W. Main St.
Mechanicsburg, 17055
Phone: (717) 766-3421
Farm Between Dillsburg & York Springs 1 mile
S. of U.S. 15.



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R.D. 1 SAXONBURG, PA. 16056
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1970 National Western Champion

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An outcross bull

Semen available on above bulls

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Orange, Virginia 22960

H.T. Peters, Jr. Owner

Bob Douthit, Herdsman

Phones: (703) 672-1388
or 672-1389

CALVING RECORD

[illegible]

PREGNANCY DIAGNOSIS

The ability to diagnose pregnancy early in gestation is essential for sterility work. Cattlemen demand to know which cows are pregnant and which are not so that corrective measures can be used if necessary. A veterinarian or experienced person can tell

fairly accurately 30 to 60 days following service if cattle are pregnant. Heifers may be diagnosed pregnant as early as 30 days following breeding.

PREGNANCY DIAGNOSIS IN CATTLE

Days of Gestation	Shape of Amniotic Vesicle	Lengths (Crown to Rump)	Fluid Volume	Size of Uterine Artery
30-35	Round and firm, slippery feel	3/8" - 7/16"	60-75 c.c.	
50	Oblong and soft	2" - size of mouse butternut	200 c.c., fetal membrane	
90-100	Fetus	4" - 7", small rat	1 quart cotyledons evident	
5 months (150 days)	Fetus difficult to palpate	12" - 16", large cat	7 quarts	3/16" diameter
6 months (180 days)	Fetus	20" 24", small dog	7-8 quarts	5/16" diameter (pencil)
7-8 months	Palpable appendages	2' 3'	7-8 quarts	7/16" - 1/2", strong pulsation

SUGGESTED CATTLE HANDLING FACILITIES

The best cattle handling facilities are those which (a) fit your existing farm or ranch set-up; (b) one which can handle your cattle quickly, quietly and permits you to carry out all your

artificial breeding and animal health activities with a minimum of labor. The following pages present a variety of "cattle handling layouts." Choose the one that fits your needs.



BREEDING CHUTE . . . for beef cattle

This sheltered chute allows a rancher to artificially inseminate large numbers of beef cows quickly and easily.

The chute is operated by bringing the pacifier cow that is *not* in heat into the enclosed front section of the chute. Two pipes slipped across the chute keep the pacifier cow in place. Then the cow to be inseminated is allowed to enter through the sliding door. After the cow is inseminated, it exits from the escape door. The escape door is hinged to force the animals toward a specific direction.

The escape door is controlled from the operator's area by a cable and pulley apparatus. The operator's door has a quick release latch designed for rapid opening from either the inside or outside. Leg restraint blocks and the enclosing of head and shoulder areas of the cow being inseminated reduce kicking and other hindering movements.

A lightweight translucent roof protects the operator from rain while transmitting proper light. The wood framing and chute are supported by pressure-treated square posts spaced 4 feet center-to-center. The plan specifies rough-hewn lumber, but 3/4-inch exterior-grade plywood can also be used. All doors are made with 1-1/8-inch (2.4.1) plywood, which is commonly used for subflooring in buildings.

WASEKA FARM

POLLED SHORTHORNS

R. D. No. 1
York Springs, Penna.

Martin L. Myers
300 West Main Street
Mechanicsburg, Penna. 17055

Phone: (717) 766-3421

Esther Heller, Mgr.
 (717) 528-4488

HOOF CARE

The Properly Shaped Hoof



Correct Front View



Correct
Front Leg

Correct
Hind Leg



Correct Rear View



FEET AND LEGS ARE IMPORTANT. The feet on your calf need occasional attention. Keep the toes trimmed short so the calf walks flat on his hoof. A hoof-trimming table or a stock should be used so that the foot can be trimmed off the bottom.

FEEDING AND NUTRITION

Animal scientists, through research, have developed feeding standards which list the nutritional requirements for your calf. Your Shorthorn requires a balanced ration containing adequate vitamins, energy, protein, and minerals to achieve maximum growth. Remember that the goal in feeding is to get the desired performance at the least cost. Also, select your feed to fit your situation. Plan to feed the calf to finish for your special show. To further explain this...if your show is in August, you need to feed the calf to be finished at that time.

Your animal should receive fresh water, salt, and a high roughage ration for a few days before the beginning of the feeding period.

There is some advantage in feeding two or more calves together since competition between the calves for feed increases feed consumption.

Commercially prepared feeds are available. It is important that these feed preparations meet the required levels of protein, energy, mineral, vitamin, and antibiotics for your calf. Costs of these rations should be compared to the costs of the rations mentioned later in this section.

You may either hand-feed or self-feed your animals. If you use the hand-feeding method, you will place feed in a feed box for your calf two or three times per day. They should not be

fed more feed than they will clean up in 30 to 40 minutes. If you choose to self-feed, however, you will mix a feed ration that is placed in a large feeder containing several days' supply of feed. With this feeding method, your animals have access to feed continuously.

There are advantages and disadvantages to each of these methods of feeding. Experienced cattle feeders obtain good results by either self-feeding or hand-feeding. However, the inexperienced feeders may be more successful with the self-feeding method because: 1. the calf is less likely to go "off feed", 2. the calf will receive sufficient feed, but not an excess amount as may be the case with handfeeding, 3. the calf will usually have larger daily gains with self-feeding.

Self-feeding is probably the desired method, if you cannot closely follow these important points in handfeeding:

1. feed your calf at regular hours,
2. remove stale feed and feed only a fresh grain mixture
3. feed the correct amount of hay. If you feed too much hay, it will decrease the amount of grain the calf will eat, thereby reducing his rate of gain.

When using the self-feeding method, start with a ration that contains approximately 60 per cent roughage and 40 per cent grain mixture. Gradually reduce the roughage until the ration contains 20 to 30 per cent roughage and 70-80 per cent grain mixture.

When silage is used as the source of roughage, you should remember that silage contains a variable amount of moisture. Therefore, a much higher percentage of silage by weight would be fed in a ration than hay, which contains only 10 percent or so of water.

There are certain chemicals that will increase the rate of gain of your animal. These are called "feed additives." One of these feed additives is stilbestrol. This compound will increase the rate of gain of your calf by seven to eleven percent. It will also decrease the amount of feed required per pound of gain. You may place a stilbestrol pellet containing 24 milligrams under the skin of the ear of your calf. This is called "implanting." This is done with special equipment, and you should contact your 4-H agent or FFA instructor for assistance. Silbestrol should *not* be included in the feed if the calf has been implanted. An excess amount may have undesirable side effects on your calf. Also, breeding animals should not be fed this additive. Another feed additive that may be included in your ration is antibiotics. They are used to prevent live abscesses and stimulate growth. The calf should receive 75 to 80 milligrams of antibiotics per day in the ration.

When preparing the feed, corn, grain sorghums (milo), barley, and oats should be medium ground or rolled. Grinding roughage is not recommended except in preparing a ration for self-feeding. The ration should be

WESTERN TYPE CATTLE

Come See:

1. The home of Pennsylvania's first performance tested Shorthorn Bull at this States history making test of 1973-74. Our bull carried the breed banner for the best conversion ratio of the 68 bulls representing 8 breeds on test (grain conversion 5.68 to 1) 389 day weight of 967, .25" of back fat. Follow our progress in the 1974-75 test.
2. The very top-of-the-cream of V.P.I.'s World Famous Shorthorn Growth Line, these females were added in 1973 to this herd from the dispersion of the Front Royal Research Station, a joint effort of U.S.D.A., V.P.I. and V.D.A. that concluded 27 yrs. of progressive research under the dedicated guidance of some of Americas most respected cattlemen.
3. The reason the following knowledgeable cattlemen selected their entire female foundations from this herd: Fred C. Striner, Jr., Connellsville; Earl Wahl, Rockwood; Lee Wachob, Punxsutawney; Robert Krukowsky, Perryopolis; Ray Waugaman, West Mifflin, and George Powell, Finleyville. While too numerous to mention, we are grateful to every customer and repeat customer through the years.
4. Our new line of Phantom bulls!
Rinkhoff Agr. Entp.

thoroughly mixed so that feed additives, as well as salt and other minerals, will be evenly distributed throughout the feed.

Some precautions in feeding are:

1. Always provide cattle with clean, fresh water, and a salt-mineral mixture (two parts salt and one part steamed bonemeal or dicalcium phosphate).
2. Observe cattle regularly for digestive disturbances, bloat, founder, coccidiosis, and urinary calculi.
3. Isolate sick animals and consult a veterinarian concerning diagnosis and treatment of the disease or ailment.
4. Gradually increase the percentage of grain in the ration over a three to four week period. Founder may result if the grain is increased too rapidly.
5. Dusty or moldy feeds should not be used.
6. If used, wheat may replace and should not exceed fifty per cent of the grain mixture.
7. Use only high quality roughages.
8. All ration changes should be made gradually and carefully.
9. Always feed some roughage with pelleted or ground rations.
10. Provide nine to twelve inches of feeder space per animal for self-feeding and twenty to thirty inches feeder space for hand-feeding.

GESTATION TABLE FOR CATTLE

★★★

The Probable Date of Birth Listed Below
May Vary a Few Days

Date of Service		Date of Birth		Date of Service		Date of Birth	
Jan.	1	Oct.	12	July	2	April	12
Jan.	8	Oct.	19	July	9	April	19
Jan.	15	Oct.	26	July	16	April	26
Jan.	22	Nov.	2	July	23	May	3
Jan.	29	Nov.	9	July	30	May	10
Feb.	5	Nov.	16	Aug.	6	May	17
Feb.	12	Nov.	23	Aug.	13	May	24
Feb.	19	Nov.	30	Aug.	20	May	31
Feb.	26	Dec.	7	Aug.	27	June	7
Mar.	5	Dec.	14	Sept.	3	June	14
Mar.	12	Dec.	21	Sept.	10	June	21
Mar.	19	Dec.	28	Sept.	17	June	28
Mar.	26	Jan.	4	Sept.	24	July	5
April	2	Jan.	11	Oct.	1	July	12
April	9	Jan.	18	Oct.	8	July	19
April	16	Jan.	25	Oct.	15	July	26
April	23	Feb.	1	Oct.	22	Aug.	2
April	30	Feb.	8	Oct.	29	Aug.	9
May	7	Feb.	15	Nov.	5	Aug.	16
May	14	Feb.	22	Nov.	12	Aug.	23
May	21	March	1	Nov.	19	Aug.	30
May	28	March	8	Nov.	26	Sept.	6
June	4	March	15	Dec.	3	Sept.	13
June	11	March	22	Dec.	10	Sept.	20
June	18	March	29	Dec.	17	Sept.	27
June	25	April	5	Dec.	24	Oct.	4

A Centuries-Old Breed with a Space-Age Future!

Shorthorns are not a Johnny-Come-Lately upstart. They have a history marked with many contributions to the great beef producing industries of the world.

The breed is connected with many "firsts" . .

It was the first improved breed to arrive in the United States.

It's herd book was the first founded in this country.

Polled Shorthorns, a great partner in the Shorthorn family, was the first major beef breed to originate here.

Shorthorns have been responsible for the foundation of more recognized breeds of beef cattle than any other breed in the world.

Let's take a closer look at this great pioneer breed that is enjoying a new wave of popularity in the United States.

The Shorthorn originated in the northeast of England during the early 1600's in the counties of Durham, Northumberland and Yorkshire. Before the breed was established, the animals were variously referred to as Durham, Teeswater, Yorkshire and Holderness. Even after their establishment as a recognized breed, these names, especially Durham, were commonly used.

In 1783 Shorthorns were imported to Virginia becoming the first improved cattle

breed to arrive in the New World. They were the only improved breed on these shores until 1817...34 years later.

Two years after their arrival in Virginia, they crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains into Kentucky from whence they branched out first to Ohio and then in all directions, to supply a new world with a profitable, adaptable, all-purpose, universal type that fitted exactly the needs of America's fast growing agricultural economy. They moved into the West to lay the foundation for the most extensive beef production ever known in any country.

Few cattle enthusiasts realize how many breeds owe part of their foundation to Shorthorn blood. According to the publication "European Breeds of Cattle" by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, over 30 breeds of cattle in Europe, United States, Australia and New Zealand, owe their parentage to Shorthorns. This does not include the many other breeds with strong infusions of Shorthorn blood in Asia, Africa and South America.

For centuries Shorthorns have quality marked their progeny infusing their daughters with more milking, quicker cycling, easier calving and fine foraging traits. In addition, they have infused fast and economical gains, grading and cutting ability into the most docile easily handled beef animal in the world!

Excerpts from American Shorthorn Herd Book,
125th Jubilee Issue

WHICH COW IS IN HEAT

In the typical herd of cows there are those thought to be anestrous (fail to come into heat). Thousands of observations have revealed that 90 to 95 percent of so-called anestrous cows actually come into heat, but are missed (undetectable). The other 5 to 10 percent may have infections or genital tract abnormalities.

Sexually active cows are observed to cluster together in groups. Cows not sexually active seldom stand within 5 feet of another cow. Sexually active cows tend to be more restless and engage in sexual activity when others in the herd are lying down.

A sexually active cow sniffs vulvas and moves on if the other cow is not in heat or approaching a heat period. If a cow is in heat and urinates, the former stretches her neck and raises her muzzle. Unreceptive cows usually resent attention by others but receptive cows will allow others to rest or rub their chins on their rumps before mounting. Standing heat (standing to accept service) is the most reliable single sign of heat, but it is insufficient and if used alone would miss 25 percent of the cows in heat.

Over 5 percent of the pregnant cows will stand for mounting. Ruffling of rump hair and skin abrasions often remain for as much as 6

days following heat. Tail raising and switching and frequent urination, relaxation of the vulva and redness and moistness of the vulva are unreliable indications. One of the effective methods for heat detection found is the Kamar heat detector. These are mechanical devices triggered by the brisket of the mounting animal on a specific spot on the backbone of a cow in standing heat. Cows that are in heat that don't stand to accept service and cows in the excitement stage of on-coming heat do present problems when these detectors are used.

A young bull surgically prepared to prevent him from breeding a cow, wearing a chin-ball marker also is extremely helpful in identifying cows in heat.

1974
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Saturday, October 19

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